KILLED BY EXPLODING GAS.

Two Workmen Meet with a Curious Accident

Richard McGee and Thomas Gilmore, boiler

nakers employed by the Continental Iron

Works of Greenpoint, were killed yesterday

afternoon while repairing the gas holder in the

central pier of the drawbridge over the Har-

lem Ship Canal at 222d street and Kingsbridge

road. The drawbridge was built two and a half years ago and was tighted with gas. The

contractors built a gas holder in a small room

draw was closed, and would supply gas for the

draw when the draw was open. For some

The matter rested so until recently when

Public Works decided to have the error cor-

rected, and secured the services of the Conti-

Yesterday morning James May, a foreman,

went to the bridge with the two workmen. May set McGee and Glimore to cutting a hole in the

The men took several lanterns into the room with them, thinking that there could be no

gas in the tank, and lest the flames unguarded,

They went to work on the top of the upper

lift, which was about four feet from the under

side of the bridge roadway, and made good

At 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon a tus whistled

for the draw to open. H. T. Roffe, the engl-

neer, and Louis Snydecker, his fireman, stepped

outside to see what kind of a boat it was, and

May joined them. As they caught eight of

the tug they felt the pier on which they stood

tremble slightly, and heard a rumbling and the

sound of breaking glass and woodwork. They went into the gas holder room and found that

the upper lift of the tank had been blown up

against the bridge, and that the two men there

had been killed. A door opening to the botier

door was splintered, and a window was broken.

room tad been blown off its hinges, another

No damage was done to the bridge machinery.

The bodies were taken to the Kingsbridge

police station. The men were each 23 years

KOERNER GUILTY, FIRST DEGREE.

Convicted of Murder for Killing His Sweet-

heart, Rom ttel', ale-dicott's l'iret Fies.

who, on Sept. 23, shot and killed his sweet-

verdict shortly before 6 o'clock in Part IV ..

fected when the verdict was announced.

Koerner did not seem in the least way af-

faced the jury for a few minutes, and then

had been gone through. Koerner sat down and

bent his head forward, as had been his custom

the cost of J has Deske of 365 Park avenue, and Mrs. Woodware he has daughter were thrown from the wagon.

Mrs. Woodware was quite seriously injured about the bosst. She was earliest into the bosse of Mrs. Howe at 141st street and Seventh avenue, where she was attenued by Mr. John A. Hill. Miss Woodward was but little injured.

Mr. Levy asked that sen

old, unmarried, and lived in Greenpoint.

reason this plan was not successful.

nental Iron Works to fix the tank.

top of the upper lift of the gas holder.

progress with the work.

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VOL. LXIV.-NO. 178.

CUBAN DAY IN CONGRESS. Foreign Relations to report a joint resolution "demanding the release of Julio Sanguily, an arrivan imprisoned in Cuba." As fit was in Angular to the Senate as VARIOUS PHASES OF THE QUESTION

TO BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY. No Official Confirmation Yet of the Ramor

That Consul-General Lee Has Resigned Mr. Gibson is Hopeful of the Passage of His Drastic Resolutions at This Session,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-To-morrow will be Cuba's last day in court, as far as the Fiftyfourth Congress is concerned, and the friends of Cuban independence will take advantage of their opportunity and proclaim to the country, for the last time during the life of the Cleveland Administration, the sympathy of Congress with the Cubans in their struggle with Spain. Various phases of the Cuban question will be under discussion to-morrow, and it is quite probable that before the debate is concluded the resolution reported this morning from the Committee on Foreign Relations, demanding the immediate release of Julio Sanguily, the aged American citizen confined in a Cuban prison, will be passed. It is a joint resolution, and therefore requires the concurrence of the House of Representatives. Under the circumstances it is not reasonable to hope that this concurrence will be obtained. The resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations for the reason that there te no doubt whatever as to the facts in the Sanguily case, and no loop hole through which the State Department can escape doing its duty. Speeches will be made in the Senate to-morrow the resolution which will rouse public sentiment anew, and serve notice to the world that the Senate of the United States resents the chicken-hearted Cuban policy of the State Department, dictated by Grover Cleveland, the President of the United States.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the persistent and widely published report that Gen. Lee has asked for warships to support him in his de-mands upon the Spanish officials for justice to American citizens and of his threat to resign if his request is refused. At the White House and the State and Navy departments nothing can be obtained but emthe dissatisfaction of Gen. Lee with the policy of the State Department. The truth of the ma ter seems to be, however, that several days ago, in a despatch to Secretary Olney, Gen. Lee used rather vigorous language in referring to the necessity of protecting American citizens, and suggested that a naval vessel might assist in having his demands complied with. He after-ward stated, it is understood, to several persons in Havana that he was tired of occupying the equivocal position of Consul-General without being able to protect the citizens of his own country in their rights, and that he would resign if not backed up by the Administration at Washing-ton. No evidence can be obtained, however, that Gen. Lee has actually cabled or mailed his resignation, and, as one of the American citizens against whose imprisonment he protested has been released, and an official inquiry has been ordered from Madrid regarding the death of another, it is the opinion of conservative men in Washington, in and out of Congress, that the advent of the McKinley Administration will find Gen. Lee on duty at Havana, insisting as strenuensiy as ever upon protection to the lives and property of American citizens. But for the well-known aversion of the Cleve-

distration to respond to the sentimen of Congress on the Cuban question, it is probable that all the facts surrounding the case of the muricoral Pathesis would be placed before the senate to-morrow. The Senate adopted a resolution yesterday, introduced by Senator Mills, salling for all the facts and correspondence in the case, and that resolution reached the Secretary of State to-day. It is said at the department that the correspondence is being copied as rapidly as a due regard for official propriety will admit, and that possibly it will be sent to the Senate in due course. Even this statement, however, is made with the reservation that it may be "incompatible with the public interest" to send all the correspondence to the Senate, for fear that some things might reach the ear of the public that it might not be well for people to know.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said to-day that he had no idea that Secretary Olean would account the senate of the senate of the page of the senate of the page of the senate of the public that the had no idea that Secretary Olean would account the senate of the senate o that all the facts surrounding the case of the

people to know.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations
Committee said to-day that he had no idea that
Secretary Oiney would respond fully, freely, and
promptly to the request for information, as set
forth in the Mills resolution, but he said it makes

promptly to the request for information, as set orth in the Mills resolution, but he said it makes very little difference whether he does or not. On March 5 Senator Sherman will be Secretary of State, and a resolution will be adoped by the Senate that will secure the prompt transmittal of all information on all phases of the Cuban question, and that one of the first duties of the Senate will be to see to it that Consul-General Lee at Havana will have no further cause for complaining of the indisposition of the Government in Washington to sustain the rights of American citizens in Cuba.

There is little or no reason to believe that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will act upon any of the Cuban resolutions now pending. Their authors, however, will not abandon the cause without making an effort to succeed. Representative Gibson of Tennessee, author of the resolution introduced in the House late yesterday afternoon, directing the President to send warships to Cuba and bombard the island until all American citizens now confined in Spanish islis without just cause are released, will go before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at its next meeting and urge the passage of his measure. Mr. Gibson was very enthusiastic today in speaking of the resolution.

"I think affairs have reached a stage," said he, "where the United States should take a hand in this Cuban trouble. We have stood as an impartial onlooker for over two years, without having extended a helping hand to the strugging patriots. During this barbarous war spain has butchered and maltreated American citizens have been captured, thrown into foul dungeons, and put in chains for apparently no cause. When our Government has demanded their release Spain has sneered at us. Now I think it time to call a hair, Colly the other day, as I read in The Sun, Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, was hacked to death in a Spanish isl. Such a murder as that ought to arouse the patriotic blood of every lover of libstry, Let us send battle ships down to Cuba, and keep them erly, Let us send battle ships down to Cuba, and keep them there until every American cities is released. We have plenty of idle ships. Why, only the other day a whole squad of them was off the coast of Charleston playing monkey, when they should have been in Cuban waters. The further submission of our Government to these streetless and outrages, whose they are the coast of the c hese atrocities and outrages upon our citizens in Cuba will degrade us in the estimation of all overs of liberty and justice the world over, and on to every citizen of the United States, an injury to one being an injury to all."

Mr. Gibson said further that since he introand the resolution many members of the duced the resolution many members of the House had been to him to say that the resolution expressed their sentiments. Mr. Gibson is very hopeful of the passage of the resolution and will use his efforts to accomplish this end.

SANGUILY'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

Resolution Unanimously Reported to the Senale-Two Other Cuban Resolutions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Three resolutions on

the subject of the war in Cuba were offered in the Senate to-day. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered the following and asked for its immediate con-

Resolved. That it is the sense of the Senste that the President should speedily and effectually protect the lives and liberties of peaceable American citizens re-siding or sojourning in Cubs, and that he should promptly insist that Spain in her war against her colonists in the island should conduct the same on efficiples of civilized warfare, eliminating all unusual and unnecessary cruelty and barbarity; and for the enforcement of these reasonable and just require-Bear's United States battle ships should be sent with

Objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution was made by Senators Gray (Dens., Del.) and Quay (Rep., Pa.), and it went

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) offered another resolution on the same general subject, and it was agreed to without question. It is as follows:

lictoived. That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is requested to transmit to the Senate, either s open or secret session as he may prefer, all the

The third and most important proposition was

SALISBURY - WILL SPEAK.

his own handwriting he read it to the Senate as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Government of the United States demand the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguity, a citizen of the United States imprisoned under charges pending against him in the military and civil course of Cuba on alleged grounds of rebellion and kidnapping contrary to the treasy rights of each of said Governments and in violation of the law of nations. And the President of the United States is requested to communicate this resolution to the Government of Spain and to demand of that Government such compensation as he shall deem just for the imprisonment and sufferings of Julio Sanguity.

"The committees thought" Mr. Morgan said. TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO-DAY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

It Is faid He Will Announce That the Powers Have Decided to Free Crete from Birect Turkish Rule-Greece Says, However, the Won't Accept Autonomy for the Island

LONDON, Feb. 24.-In the course of a speech the imprisonment and sufferings of Julio Sanguily.

"The committee thought," Mr. Morgan said,
"that it was its duty to request the carliest action on this joint resolution, and, inasmuch as
some members of the committee were absent at
the time, the resolution was ordered to be reported. I give notice, and call the attention of
the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign
Relations to it, that I will move to-morrow
morning to take up the joint resolution for
action." London this evening Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, dethe action taken by Great Britain in regard to Cretan affairs, in terms similar to those used in the House of Commons two days ago. Mr. Goschen also repudiated the assertion which has been made that the British Government were acting in the interests of Turkey.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Foreign Rela-tions Committee, said: "The resolution was agreed to unanimously by the committee. I have no objection whatever to letting it go over till to-morrow, and I hope that the Senate will then act upon it."

The joint resolution accordingly went over till to-morrow. The British ships' overawing the Mussulmans in the scaports of Crete, he declared, had saved thousands of Christians from massacre. Besides this, the British vessels were harboring refugees and supplying them with the necessarics of life.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, he announced would make clear statements in Parliament to-morrow regarding the future of the island. Meanwhile, he declared, no one who had read the declarations of Mr. Balfour, M. Hanotaux, and Baron Marschall will believe it possible that Crete will ever return to the rule of Turkey.

The Daily News says that the statements to be made in Parliament by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour regarding the Cretan situation are to the effect that the powers have agreed to Lord Salisbury's proposals, and have decided to liberate Crete from direct Turkish rule. beside the engine room in the central pier, with the idea that this would be filled while the The Standard prints an Athens despatch say-

ing that the Greek Government rejects the proposals of the powers to establish autonomy in Crote and proposes to persevere in the policy adopted by King George. The despatch also says that the official report of the engagement which took place outside of Superintendent Bronson of the Department of

Canes on Friday last declares that 500 Turks were killed and 105 captured. The Standard prints a Constantinople despatch saying it is reported that at the council held at the Yildiz Palace yesterday it was decided to make preparations for the eventual advance upon Athens of three columns, com-

prising six divisions of infantry. A note to the Greek Government would preceds the advance, demanding the evacuation of Crete within a certain period, and threatening if this demand was not complied with the Otto

nan troops would cross the frontier. The despatch also says that the Minister of Marine has pledged his word that he would have thirteen warships ready for action within a week. Military preparations are being pushed with unparalleled activity.

Reports from various sources say that ener getic preparations are being carried on day and night, although many of the instructions issued are impossible of execution and an ugly feeling of unrest prevails. A despatch from Canea to a news agency here

says that the situation in that town causes much anxiety. The Mussulman populace are armed and greatly excited. Turks have been parading the streets exhibiting their indignation n various ways. The situation at Selino, the despatch says,

is serious, the Benghari Arabs threatening to burn the entire town, because the Beys, as they assert, have deserted them. The suggestion of the Consuls that a mixed force be landed in order to allow the besieged Moslems to retreat has not been adopted, the foreign Admirals having decided to confine their action to the sending of warships William Jay Koerner, the newspaper artist to exercise a moral influence upon the centend heart, Rosa Redgate, was convicted last night ing parties, whom it seems, however, there is of murder in the first degree. The jury had little hope of reconciling. been out an hour and a half and returned the

The Daily News has a despatch from its Vienna correspondent saying it is reported that Queen Olga of Greece, having been appointed an honorary Admiral of the Russian fleet, has returned the insignia of the position to St. Petersburg, declaring that glanced down at the table in front of him. she is unable to hold the rank since the fleet has When the usual formality of polling the jury fired upon Greek subjects and Orthodox Chris

The Daily Chronicle has a despatch saying commanding the Greek troops in Crete, for the evacuation of his position, the foreign Admirals threatened to bombard him if he should attack the Turkish army or any of the Turkish pos

had been gene through, Koerner sat down and beut his head forward, as had been his custom during his trial. Mr. Levy asked that sentence be postponed until Monday, so as to allow him time to prepare a motion for a new trial. Judge Newburger granted the motion and thanked the jurymen for their services. 'he verdict was a just one, he said, and was in accordance with the evidence.

While being led back to the Tombe Koerner remarked to one of the court attendants that he was giad that it was not a verdict of murder in the second degree or manslaughter, as he preferred death to imprisonment.

To a SUN reporter Koerner said yesterday:

"The sooner I go the better. I am anxious to die. I loved Rose, and I want to join her. Nothing will sait me more than a verdict of murder in the first degree. I told this to my father on Saturday in the Tombs, for I am willing to die any time. What have I to live for, now that Rose is gone?"

This was said just after the jury retired to consider the verdict.

Mr. Levy said last night that Koerner had hoped for the verdict.

Mr. Levy said the lawyer, "the verdict is a surprise to me. The evidence did not warrant such a verdict, and in my opinion the jury were influenced by the summing up of the District Attorney."

District Attorney Olcott said:

"I am not surprised at this verdict. I expected it. From the nature of the evidence it was a very natural conclusion for the jury to reach. Even If I had not made the closing argument, I believe the jury would have reached the same decision."

Mr. Olcott began his summing up at 1:30 o'clock yesterday. The court room was crowded with lawyers anxious to hear the new District Attorney's first argument in a criminal case. Mr. Olcott gone in the said:

"I want you to consider the testimony of the father of the dead sirl, who said that the defendant went to him and decisred that he was going to marry his daughter in solve of everything, and that if he could not have her. And then the defendant speaks of hate impelling a man to desperate deeds. What CANEA, Feb. 24.-Although Col. Vassos, com manding the Greek forces in Crete, and the in-surgents have, owing to the presence here of the foreign warships, abandoned their idea of attacking the town, attacks continue to be made at

only two of the three boilers were used, and only two-thirds of her maximum speed was maintained. Between Point Judith and Fault-day descended to a plain in the neighborhood of Canea and set fire to considerable Mussulman property.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE BURNED.

All the Turkish Records, Contracts, and So Canea, Crete, Feb. 24.—Fire was discovered at an early hour this morning in the Governor's palace, a building constructed of wood, and in a very short time the structure with all its contents was burned to the ground.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily News prints a despatch from Canea giving a vivid description of the burning of the Governor's palace there to-day. Vice-Admiral Canevaro of the Italian squadron, who is in command of the united naval forces in Cretan waters, resided in the palace, which was guarded by a strong force of Italian saliors. The energetic efforts of the British marines, who form a part of the foreign force occupying the town, which were continued for three hours, alone saved the thickly populated district in which the palace is situated from destruction. Detachments of sailors from the warships in the harbor were canced the town and the harbor were sistence be maximum speed was maintained. Between Point Judith and Faulk. Heavier of the Cane and heavy northwest winds were encountered, the storm beaving so violent that it was deemed wise to slow down. One hour and a half was lost in this way. During the whole trip more or less severe seas and head winds were encountered, but the officers say the boat behaved admirably and proved a wonder. Despite the adverse conditions she travelled the distance, about 160 miles, in six and one-half hours, making her average speed about twenty-five miles per hour. Commander Fremont says he could have making her average speed about twenty-five miles per hour. Commander Fremont says he could have making her average speed about twenty-five miles per hour. Commander Fremont says he could have making her average speed about twenty-five miles per hour. Commander Fremont sailors from the warships in the harbor were landed, and rendered valuable aid in fighting

the flames. The fire destroyed the last vestige of the machinery of the Turkish Government. All of the records were consumed, as well as contracts and financial, legal, and municipal documents. While the palace was burning, the Moslem rabble set fire to several houses in the town and suburbs.

The Montenegrin police who patrolled the

One argument of insanity was that defendant lied about the amount of money he carned.

"If that were a good argument," said Mr. Olcott, "how many men in Vall street, now considered rational, would be set down a insane?"

In conclusion, Mr. Olcott referred to the defense's evidence that Keerner hal taken a gint of whiskey and forty grains of behancetine just before he did the shooting. This was read from the typewriten testimony. Then, look in gauarely at the jury, Mr. Olcott said:

"If you are going to publish by your verdict to the criminal classes, to the cutthroat men caught rel handed, to the vicious and wicked portion of our community, caught with the smoking pistol in band, while the murdered wife or sweetheurt lies on the ground, that a man is excused for community, caught with the smoking pistol in band, while the murdered wife or sweetheurt lies on the ground, that a man is excused for committing murder tecause he drank a pint of whiskey, then we will have to enlarge our prisons for minor offences. We can abolish the State prison and enlarge the Tombs."

TWO LADIES IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Weodward and Her Paughter Throws from Their Carriage in Seventh Aveaue.

Mrs. F. F. Woodward and her daughter, Mary, of 210 East 116th street, were driving down Seventh avenue with a horse and buggy at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the horse took fright at a steam drill at 142d street and ran away.

At 111st street the horse can into the rear of the cocho, Jense Backer of 1835 Park avenue, and Mrs. Woodways and her daughter were thrown from the wagon.

At 111st street the horse can into the rear of the cocho, Jense Backer of 1835 Park avenue, and Mrs. Woodways and her daughter were thrown from the wagon.

Turkish.

The solidiers who had gathered about the burning building and were engaged in trying to extinguish the in-mes, upon seeing the contents of the sate exposed, tried to treat the money, but were prevented by the European officers, who directed the saliors under their command to fire a voiley of blank cartridges at the would-be robbers.

GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

It Is Said the Austrian Minister of Finan-Has Been Chosen.

LORDON, Feb. 24.-The Daily Chronicle will publish to-morrow a despatch from Vienna say ing that Herr Benjamin de Kallay, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has been designated as

Governor of Crete. CONSTANTINOPER, Feb. 24-I Sots have been the faithful to exterminate the ddels, and much agitation and excitement a. e caused by the

reports received from Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A report has been received from the commander of the British warship lying off Sitia, at the eastern extremity of Crete saying that the recent report of a massacre o Moslems at that place is utterly untrue.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Times will to-morro print a despatch from Constantinople saying that Emperor William of Germany has again tele graphed to the Sultan assurances of his friendship and support.

MOB TOOK FOUR LIVES.

Two Men and Two Women Burned to De

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 24.-In one of the interior oil fields in this county, back from the river, known as the "Plum Run field," there has been running full blast for several month what is known in the country as a speak-easy Close by was a disorderly resort. The place be came so objectionable that the decent part of the community, both men and women, decided to destroy it. This was done last night, but at the cost of four lives, two men and two women. Last night some of the male population of the little village went to the two houses, and after warning the inmates set to work tearing the buildings down. After working for a short time some one applied a torch to the structures, and they were soon blazing. The people of the houses had made no effort to leave, and the oilsoaked timber burned so fast that four could not

Two girls in the disorderly house were burned in the house, and two men lost their lives in the speak-easy. The names of those who were burned to death in the fire are Stella Woods of Pittsburgh, Anna Johnson of Columbus, John Jackson of Pennsylvania, and Frank Stewart of Indiana. The men were both workers in the oil fields, and at the time of the fire were sleeping in their rooms over the speak-easy.

The vengeance of the people there took ar other form early this morning when Mrs. Burmingham and Mrs. List of New Matamoras followed their husbands to a floating speak-easy The Birmingham woman cut the boat loose from the bank with an axe. Andy Cline, who was in charge of the boat, came out on the front of it and shot into the crowd which had been attracted by the affair. The bullet hit Edward Gross, cashler of the New Matamoras Bank, mortally wounding him. Two men in the crowd then fired into the boat, but did no damage, The speak-easy then dropped down the river and landed at the head of Williamson's Island.

The speak-easy then dropped down the river and landed at the head of Williamson's Island. The proprietor of another boat took fright and dropped down to the same place and tied up.

A crowd of women and boys then went to the island and smashed in the windows of the boats with stones. The Ohio officers then made an effort to arrest Cline, but he made his way into West Virginia, where, later, he was arrested, and will be held until requisition papers are produced. Cline did not own the boat, but was running is for the proprietor, who was arrested on Saturday and put in the Tyler county jail for seiling liquor without a license. A preliminary examination was held before Squire A. D. Hopper, who bound Cline over to the Common Pisas Court in the sum of \$1,000 for safe keeping. To prevent a lynching he was taken to Marietta tonight.

PASTEST BOAT LY THE WORLD.

Torpede Beat No. © Fills Her Commander with Enthusiasm.

The new Government torpedo boat No. 6, said to be the swiftest craft affoat, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon after a run from Newport, R. I., where she was put in commission last Saturday. Orders were received at the Newport torpedo station on Tuestories and tatacks the tissues, giving up its oxygen, and so oxidizing them, and thus producing heat. When work is done, the equivalent the heat disappears as werk, and when work is not divise in the human economy the oxygen of the air waste energy is necessary to maintain the race.

In the human economy the oxygen of the air staken up to axygen oxidition the low oxygen of the air staken up to axygen and so oxidizing them, and thus producing heat. When work is done, the energy is necessary to maintain the race.

The human economy the oxygen of the air staken up to axygen and so oxidizing them, and thus producing heat. When work is done, the energy is doved in the luman. The human economy is to average temperature is an extended to a staken up to axid up the fill for a state of the oxygen of the air was a state of the safe up to a continue

commission last Saturday. Orders were received at the Newport torpedo station on Tuesday to take the boat to Washington. She started for New York to take on supplies shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in charge of Lieut. Fremont and manned by the crew of the Cushing. It was decided not to crowd the little craft on the trip, so she was permitted to run at about her natural draught, 160 pound steam pressure. Only two of the three boilers were used, and only two-thirds of her maximum speed was

over.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN'S WILL.

Estate Valued at \$125,000. The will of William P. St. John, who was

President of the Mercantile National Bank beore he became treasurer of the campaign of William Jennings Bryan, was filed yesterday for probate. It was executed on Feb. 11, three days before Mr. St. John died. His stepmother, Mrs. Eliza St. John, and Frederick B. Schenck, who succeeded him as President of the Mercantile National Bank, are named as executors. The petition, for probate which was made by his brother, Carroll St. John of Huntington, W. Va., fixes the value of the real estate at \$50,000 and of the personal property at \$75,000.

The will directs that the executors settle

the obligations to the estate of his father, Newton St. John. On Dec. 1, 1896, he owed the ton St. John. On Dec. 1, 1896, he owed the estate of his father \$16.591.35. The property No. 8 Union Park, Rochester, together with all the household effects, is devised jointly to Mrs. Sailie French, wife of John M. French of Rochester, and to his sister, M. Jennette McKay. His stepmether, Eliza St. John, is to have his late residence. 121 East Thirty-fourth street, for life and all the household effects outright. If she continues to occupy the house she is to receive an income of \$2,400 a year, but if she desires she may surrender the life use of the house to the estate, and in that case she will get an income of \$4,800 a year from the time of the surrender.

These bequests are primary charges on the estate, but if the residue will permit the testator's sister, May von Gundell, is to have an income of \$2,000 a year. From any residue romaining he directs that his brothers, Alexander P. St. John and Carroll St. John, and his sister, May von Gundell, shall receive \$5,000 cach.

Hunting for the Blamant.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 24.—The steamer Fastnet left this afternoon to endeavor to find and tow into port the German tank steamer Diamant, which has been drifting about the Western Atlantic for three weeks with a broken shaft.

NEW ROAD TO ELECTRICITY.

MR. CASE DERIVES IT FROM CAR-BON WITHOUT HEAT.

He Shows Surprising Experiments to the Nev York Electrical Society-He Produces Electricity Birectly from Carbon Without Loss of Energy... May Moon the End of Steam Power. Before the New York Electrical Society, at

Columbia College, Mr. Willard E. Case gave a lecture last night on "Electricity from Carbon Without Heat." For ten years Mr. Case has been working on this subject, and his experiments last night showed the cumulative results of the work. He proved to the satisfac tion of the electrical experts present that the potential energy in carbon can be transmitted into electricity without heat; that is, without waste, thereby establishing a fact which, when worked out to its conclusion, will mean the establishment of a new motor force in place of steam to do the world's work; a force at once much cheaper and more compact than any now in use. Incidentally, the lecturer, in a remarkable experiment, showed that his processes were precisely analogous to the process of the acquisition of energy in the human body.

To begin with, Mr. Case cited the well-known fact that the generation of energy through heat involves a waste of more than 75 per cent. All electricity except that produced by water power or galvanic battery is obtained ultimately from

In the case of the galvanio battery the waste through heat is done away with, but the zinc is so expensive as to make this method impracticable as a substitute for steam in general. Mr. Case has succeeded in doing with carbon what the galvanic battery does with zinc, carbon being, of course, very much cheaper. The best electric plants require about five pounds of coal per horse-power hour, electric, delivered to the line. By Mr. Case's process two-tenths of a pound of coal will achieve an equal result. The two lumps of coal formed one of the exhibits in the lecture.

The lecturer had his apparatus with him and performed the experiment before the audience. He used a cell of his own invention. Plates of tin and platinum formed the electrodes, and the carbon being exidized by contact with chemicals, electricity was produced, as was shown by attaching the wire from the cell to a motor. A thermometer applied at various stages showed that no heat was generated; hence, practically

that no heat was generated; hence, practically the entire energy of the chemical charge was converted into electricity. Having concluded this experiment, Mr. Case said:

"We certainly have a most wonderful example of the conversion of potential energy of carbon directly into work in the animal economy, which is developed at the expense of the oxidization of the material supplied by the food, with an efficiency twice as economical as in the case of the steam engine. One fifth of the potential energy is converted into work; four-fifths is converted into heat. But we must remember that the human body must be able to exist in the arctic regions as well as in the tropics, that the engine room must always be kept warm, and to insure this average temperature in all parts of the earth and under all conditions the four-fifths of what

agents; yet it has the power to oxidize carbon and hydro carbons as the body provides them, without external heat."

Here the lecturer took up a test tube contain-

ing blood from an ox.
"We have in this test tube," he continued.

Here the lecturer took up a test tube containing blood from an ox.

"We have in this test tube," he continued, "water containing hamoglobin in solution. You will see that by transmitted light it is of the color of arterial blood, as it is fully exidized. When a reducing agent is added to if and air excluded, you will see that it becomes the color of veinous blood, and when the air is again admitted, it takes up the exygen and becomes arterial in color. This game of give and take and oxidizing and de-oxidizing can be played as many times as we like."

As he spoke, Mr. Case with the aid of his assistant. Mr. Prosser, performed the experiment. With the introduction of the reducing agent the blood changed celor, but returned to its original color when the air was introduced again. Mr. Case then connected the blood with a motor by a wire, and the energy thus transmitted rang an electric bell. This experiment called forth enthusiastic applause. Mr. Case said further:

"What I want to express to you is this: In this battery carbon is completely oxidized at normal temperature by oxygen, which is held in loose combination. So it is done in the human body, and we know that to be a very efficient machine. Therefore I see no reason to think that it is necessary for us to use high temperatures. Keep without the second law of thermo-dynamics, search for a suitable carrier of oxygen or some cheap source of oxygen supply and hydrogen or carbon, or a carbon compound easily oxidized.

"Does it not seem logical that by following along this line and by preparing the material to be consumed, as nature does in the human body, we may yet be able to reach the desired end with economy! We have in this cell conditions which are analogous to those taking place in the human system, at least to the extent that carbon is and can be oxidized at the normal temperatures under which we live, and its potential energy converted into electricity. Is it not probable, judging from human experience, that within the wide range of materials some cheap

indicates that we are dealing with the impossible."

At the close of the lecture there was a general discussion, and after that many of the audience stayed to ask questions regarding the practical application of the experiments. To them Mr. Case was careful to explain that his experiment was without immediate commercial value.

"It is not along that line that I have been working," he said. "The chemicals used are too expensive for general use. My endeavor has been to show that we can transform the potential energy of the carbon into electricity without waste. There are many agents which can be used, and, with experiment, will come the discovery of some agent cheap enough for general use. Then the solution of the problem given here will be practically applied and steam will become a thing of the past. At present we have only crossed the boundary line. Ahead lie tremendous results."

Broker W. S. Alley Patis.

William S. Alley, a stock broker, of 66 Broad way, announced to the New York Stock Exchange yesterday his inability to meet his en-gagements. He has been a member of the Exchange since Feb. 12, 1878, and has handled some very large accounts. He was at one time of the firm of Alley, Dowd & Field, in which Cyrus W. Field, Jr., was a partner. He confessed Judgment on Tuesday to Louisa J. Alley for \$15,998 for balance due on a loan of \$20,000 made on March 19, 1888. Execution has been issued to the Sheriff. Mr. Alley allowed inderment to be taken against him yesterday for \$7,598 in favor of Edward Anthon for money loaned on May 8, 1893, to W. 8. Alley & Co. and profits on stock transactions.

The suspension was the result of litigation which has harassed Mr. Alley for nearly ten years. He joined the Stock Exchange on Feb. 12, 1878. Exchange since Feb. 12, 1878, and has han-

How to Beach Florida and Jekyll Island Pennsylvania, Southern and P. C. & P. Florida Lin-ted, finest train South. Leaves New York daily o-cept Sunday 12:10 noon, connecting at Everett for Jekyll Island. Two other fast trains. New Yor offices, 271 and 303 Broadway.—4do. SEVEN KILLED BY THE CARS.

Mrs. Woodward, Pive Children, and a Grand hild Most Their Beaths at Once. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 24.-At 1 o'clock this afternoon incoming passenger train No. 7, on the Southern Railroad, travelling at high speed, struck a covered country wagon, which was trying to clear the train at Avondale

Crossing, four miles from this city. The wagon was hit squarely in the centre, and with its occupants hurled high into the air. The occupants were Mrs. W. J. Woodward, her six children and one grandchild. All but one were

The dead are: Mrs. William J. Woodward; Mrs. Lizzie Woodward Montgomery, a married daughter, aged 20; two-months-old infant of daughter; George T. Woodward, aged 23; Delis Woodward, aged 18; Mary Woodward, aged 15, and Daisy Woodward, aged 10.

In nearly every case the skulls of the victims were crushed, each person hurt falling upon the

Lizzie Montgomery fell on the pilot of the loos motive and still held her two-year-old sister, who escaped with a few scratches and was the only one saved.

GIRL KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR. Eight-Year-Old Ltille Peterson the 175th Vic tim in Brooklyn.

Lillie Peterson, the 8-year-old daughter of Charles Peterson of 1135 Third avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed last evening by trolley car No. 911 of the Third avenue line. The accident occurred between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, a short distance from the girl's home. She had been sent on an errand by her mother and on her way back had crossed to the west side of the avenue to talk to a little playmate.

She started back across the street just as the car, which was on the way to the Sixty-fifth street depot, had passed Forty-sixth street. It was going at a rapid rate when it struck her. She was dragged along a few feet by the fender. to which her clothing had got fastened, and the clothing gave way and then she was crushed under one of the front wheels.

Motorman Abraham Brokaw quickly stopped the car, but a few minutes elapsed before the girl was extricated. There were no signs of life, and it was found that both legs were broken and body otherwise injured. This is the 175th trolley victim in Brooklyn. The motorman and Conductor Charles A. Miller were arrested on a charge of homicide.

HAZING AT RUTGERS.

Sophs" Gag and Bind Two Freshmen and Will Paint Them Green.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 24.-Several men this evening, with the intention of painting them green. The victims, John Wirth of Albany and Ralph B. Parsons of Paterson, were gagged and bound and placed in a covered grocery wagon which was being driven up Washington street about 7 o'clock, when a crowd of freshmen grabbed the horse by the briddle, bringing him to a halt. The sophomores jumped out of the wagon and a fight ensued.

Two freshmen got in the wagon, and, removing the gags and ropes from their two classmates, set them free. But the sophomores recaptured Wirth and Parsons, placed them in the wagon,

and drove off. When last seen the wagon was headed toward Bound Brook. The sophomores were well pro-vided with green paint.

MOB DEMANDED THE TREASURE. Police Had to Protect a Negro Who Was Said to Have Dug Up Buried Money.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24 .- A story became current to-day that a negro squatter named Williams, while digging in the new drainage canal, had unearthed a large buried treasure of Spanish doubloons and bars of solid gold. The story spread like wildfire and attracted to the scene of the supposed treasure trove so many desperate whites and blacks that Chief Martin of the Jefferson pelics force, in whose jurisdiction the affair occurred, took a large force of men, armed with shotguns, to Williams's house to protect him. A force of police from New Orleans, under Corporal Trembard, went to the place and found Williams frightened almost to death by the mob, which was threatening to burn him at the stake unless he would surrender the trunk of treasure he had found and divide it with them. Williams denies the story of the find, but his negro neighbors all persist in declaring that they saw the trunk and the money. The scene of the occurrence is a swamp which divides New Orleans and Jefferson parish.

THE MINISTERS WERE SHOCKED. Cafe Girls in Third Avenue Said Naught; Things-The Place Raided.

Charles Goerner, the reputed owner of a "cafe" at 95 Third avenue, was held for trial yesterday in the Essex Market Court charged with keeping a disorderly house. His arrest was brought about by the experiences of two ministers who wandered into his place a few nights ago in search of a lunch. One

of the ministers is attached to Grace Church and the other to St. George's. When they entered the place, according to the police, pretty waitresses swarmed around them.

police, pretty waitresses swarmed around them. Suspecting nothing they sat down and called for a bill of fare.

The girls gigsled and snuggled down by their sides and pretty soon said things that made the ministers flee. They reported these facts to the police of the Fifth street station, and Detectives Reich and Heinatz visited the restaurant and obtained the evidence upon which the arrest was

SOUTH SEA ISLAND PRIZES.

A Hundred Men Going to Seek Wives and Homes in Pacific Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 .- All is excitement and bustle aboard the brig Percy Edwards, which will sail to-day for the South Sea Islands with one hundred men in search of farms, wives, and homes. Provisions are packed in every corner and crevice, sufficient, it is estimated, to last one year. Three more young men joined the vessel yesterday, paying \$100 each for their share of stock in the concern. This leaves but three or four men to complete the hundred, the limit, and the number will easily be secured. Most of the men have never been to sea. Some are farmers, some mechanics, painters, black-smiths, &c. There are about ten able seamen aboard, and they will manage the craft.

BURNED AT A FANCY DRESS BALL & Cigarctic Set Fire to Miss Scibold's Gown at the Central Opera House.

Miss Freda Scibold, 20 years old, of 224 East Fifty-eighth street, attended the annual fancy dress ball of the Brewers' and Coopers' Association at Central Opera House last night dressed in a costume of light material.

About 10 o'clock some one threw a lighted cigarette on the floor. It set fire to her dress, which blazed up. She was taken to the dressing room and the fire was extinguished before she was bady hurred. room and the fire was extinguished before she was badly burned.

Later she was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and transferred to Bellevue. As soon as her dress was discovered to be on fire the music was started, and the dancers averted a

LUCKIE THURLOW'S AFFECTIONS. Trifling with Them!

Miss Myrtle Thurlow yesterday positively annormeed that her \$100,000 suit against Thomas Adams, Jr., the millionaire chewing grammanifacturer, for alloged breach of promise, had been compromised. She visited the office of the Brockiyn Citizen and exabilited a roll of bills, some of them of a \$1,000 denomination, and explained that they were a portion of "the very large sum" which Mr. Adams had given for trilling with her affections.

BROUGHTUPINTHECELLAR

PRICE TWO CENTS.

INVENTOR CONLIN SURPRISED BY HIS ELEVATOR CHECKS.

The Start Was Beautiful and the Descent Was Panoramic, but When It Was All Over and Mr. Conlin Had Recovered His Breath He "Guessed That Something Had Broke,"

Edward Conlin, who is an inventor and maker of models for men who have ideas about mechanical contrivances, gave an exhibition yesterday in the Adams House, on Tenth svenue, at the corner of Little West Twelfth street, of the Conlin automatic elevator stop, a contrivance to prevent an elevator from going clear to the cellar in the event of the holsting ropes breaking. Mr. Coulin got into the elevator at the fifth story, the ropes which supported the car were severed, and Mr. Coulin and the elevator went to the cellar, landing on two seven-foot-high bags of excelsior, which had been provided thoughtfully in case the stop should fall to work. The fall somewhat staggered the inventor, but a combination of the

aved him from any injury. A couple of dezen men were on various floors to see the elevator start on its fall and be checked in mid-flight. The inventor's friends expected to see it stop at about the fourth or third floor. Others went down into the cellar. At 3:05 o'clock the inventor, a man of medium height, stockily built, and having 22-inch whiskers, went up to the fifth floor, looked around, said that things appeared to be all right and stepped into the elevator car, throwing his overcost nonchalantly into the seat.

partial working of the stop and the excelsion

The wire cables which ordinarily support an elevator in that shaft were knotted over the car, detached from it. The old car had been removed, and a new one, especially built, was

car, detached from it. The old car had been removed, and a new one, especially built, was in its place. The new car consisted of two upright beams, at diagonally opposite corners, a platform beneath, and a cross beam overhead. Under the platform was the rigging to stop the fall. It ran from one upright beam of the elevator to the other, ending in Jaws on either side of the shees, or perpendicular raison which the car runs up and down. About the cab part was the customary netting to keep srms and heads out of danger.

For the test the car was upheld by two manils ropes of about an inch in diameter, and assistants stood by with repe cutters in hand at the sixth or top floor, waiting for the signal from the floor below. The ropes were about to be severed when of their own a scord they parted one after the other, cut on the sharp edge of the beam to which they were attached, and down went Mr. Conlin and all. The stop wasn't expected to work until the car got going fast enough for the gavernor upon the top floor to release a bin which would free a heavy from ball, whim, in turn, would work a lever to force a clamp against the governor rope, whish rope, being suddenly stopped, would pull a lever on the bottom of the swooping car and set two force a clamp against the governor rope, which core a clamp against the governor rope, which cope, being suddenly storbed, would pull a lever on the bottom of the swooping car and set two sets of clamps into the shoes. These clamps were to have acted like pipe cinches, which prevent a pipe from slipping lengthways.

The start was made in beautiful style. The inventor was in one end of the car hanging on the netting support, because the stop was likely to be accomplished suddenly. Those on the top floor tooked down when it started, to be the elevator stop at the next floor or thereabouts. Those on the next floor as a streak of yellow elevator, and in it a man who seemed to be fourteen feet long, instead of 5 feet 8 inches. Naturally the breadth was not proportionate. The currents of air we giving a parachute effect to the inventor's whiskers. At the next floor down the inventor was slightly stooping, his kness were beet, and, as at the floor above, his whiskers were spread out like a cloud before his face. His face seemed to be mostly of eyes.

The clamps worked, but not according to

floor above, his whiskers were spread out like a cloud before his face. His face seemed to be mostly of eyes.

The clamps worked, but not according to programme. The ball which was to have set a clamp into the governor rope at the ton floor was not heavy enough to stop the governor rope as it should have done. The sovernor rope was frayed for four stories, showing how hard the clamp had been applied. Another explanation was that, as the two supporting ropes had parted separately, the elevator had tilted and so got the checking clamps out of kilter with he shoes. These explanations were offered while the people from upstairs were coming down to ascertain if Mr. Coulin was a martyr or not. Coulin, hinself, said as soon as he got his breath that he "guessed something had broke." Later he couldn't imagine what was the matter.

The shock of landing on the excelsior threw Coulin sideways in the car. He picked himself up, came out, and began to crawl and peck between the two crushed bags, which were about three feet high instead of seven, as they had been. In the short atove was a thin smoke, which quickly dissipated. It had been caused by the setting of the champs against the rails. The pressure had been sufficient to check the speed of the dive considerably.

Mr. Coulin said after a bit that at first, when

speed if the dive considerarily.

Mr. Conlin said after a bit that at first, when the car started, he seemed to rise off his feet, and when the friction began he landed on the distform again, causing him to stooy. A number of tests have been made with the elevator stopper, and several were made on Tuesday which were successful. These tests were all made with the balance weighth—a slab of from weighting 1,500 pounds—attached. This served to counterbalance an equal weight of the elevator's 2,100 pounds. Yesterday the test was made with the elevator falling as a dead weight of 2,100 pounds.

FOUR HARVARD BOYS ARRESTED. Boston Police Had a Scrimmage with Them in

the Early Morning. Boston, Feb. 24.-Four Harvard students were arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning as the result of a fracas with the Bos-ton police this morning. The police said that a party of about ten Harvard boys appeared near the corner of Dover and Washington streets about 2:30 o'clock this morning and began to create a disturbance. A patrolman was standing at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, and the students first "guyed" him, and, when ordered to move on, attacked him. Three other policemen in plain clothes, who were standing an one of the corners, hurried to the patrolman's assistance, and a free fight ensued. The police proved too much for the students. Four of them were suidued and taken in a patrol wasnon to the Dedham street police station and locked up. The four who were arrested were Geo. 6. Amory, 21 years old, a Law School student, and Reginald Brooks, 23. Hugh D. Scott, 22, and William Woodward, 20, juniors in the college. They were balled out a short time after they had been locked up.

When arrangmed in court this morning they all bore evidence of the severe handling they had received. As the students had not been arrested before for drunkenness within the time required to make them pay a fine, they were released by Judge Brown with the remark that he thought they had got all they wanted. the corner of Dover and Washington streets

Burgled Bottles Undid Him.

they had got all they wanted.

Charles Johnson, aged 33, of 112 Bowery, was wandering along Avenue B on Tuesday night when he spied the cellar door of the store of when he spied the cellar door of the store of Henry Sicher, a wine merchant, of 50 Avenue B, and a happy thought struck him.

He forced open the door, and in a jiffy he was down among the casks and bottles. He helped himself freely to the wines and finally, finding a piece of matting, he bundled up a dozen bottles of wine and then filled up every one of his available pockets with bottles. Then he sat down and opened another bottle. When this was nearly finished he heard a noise and saw the form of Sicher coming down the stairs. Ho started to escape, but his legs refused to support him, and he lay helpless on the fillow until Sicher summoned a policeman and had him taken to the Fifth street station.

He was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday and held for trial.

Mrs. Cleveland in Her New Home.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.-Mrs. Cleveland has accepted an invitation to act as a patroness at the Princeton Gles Club concert and dance to be given to-morrow night in University Hall for the beneditof Evelyn Female College. Four horses and three carriages arrived from Washington to-day. This afternoon Mrs. Cleveland rested from her labors in setting her new home to rights and took the children for a short walk down Bayard avenue past the Princeton Golf links.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The President has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the S nate to convoice at 12 o'clock March 4, to receive such communications as may be received from the incoming President.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey made an order yeshriday afternoon in Brookiyn, appointing Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hohts permanent rescivers in Attorney-General Han-cock's action against the Murray Hill Bank.